



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tions and his labors. In 1829, nearly sixty years since, his first paper on the subject was published; and others followed, until the number reached nearly forty, the series closing with one in the last volume (September, 1885) of the *American Journal of Science*, to which he was thus a constant contributor during a period of over half a century. His collection grew, each paper being usually based on one or more acquisitions; and it was long the largest in the country. It became, like the minerals, and with them, the property of Amherst College.

Dr. Shepard's zeal to the end knew no flagging, and he had the satisfaction of seeing great progress in his two departments, that of meteorites and that of minerals, through his labors. His knowledge of mineral species was unsurpassed in the land; and he was hence ready with quick judgments as to new and old, — sometimes too quick, but in any case imparting progress to American mineralogy.

Dr. Shepard was several times in Europe, and had the personal acquaintance of many European mineralogists. He was a member of various American and foreign societies; among them, the Imperial Society of Naturalists of St. Petersburg, and the Royal Society of Göttingen. He was a man of refinement and great courtesy, and was held in very high esteem in Charleston, S. C., as well as at his Northern homes. His place of residence after leaving Amherst, and for much of his life before, was New Haven. He leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, the eldest son of Dr. Jonathan and Persis (Morse) Sibley, was born in Union, Maine, December 29, 1804. He was fitted for Harvard College at Exeter, under the tuition of Dr. Abbot, and entered college in 1821. He held a good rank in his class, was rigidly faithful in all college duties, and at the same time commenced his life-work in the Library, then occupying the two rooms in the second story of Harvard Hall, and a little more than filling one of them. On graduating, in 1825, he received an appointment as Assistant Librarian; but at the end of one year the office was abolished, on the appointment of a Librarian who was expected to devote his whole time to his official duties. Mr. Sibley also entered the Divinity School in 1825, began to preach in 1828, became a pastor in Stow, Mass., in the following year, and resigned his pastorate in 1834. He then took up his residence in Cambridge, and engaged in several editorial and publishing enterprises, the chief of which was "The Amer-

ican Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge," patterned from the then very popular London Penny Magazine.

In 1841, on the removal of the College Library to Gore Hall, the office of Assistant Librarian was revived, and Mr. Sibley was appointed to fill it. In 1856, he succeeded Dr. Harris as Librarian in chief, and continued to discharge the duties of that office till 1877, when he retired from active service, on account of age and infirmity, retaining for the remainder of his life his official title with the prefix of *Emeritus*. During his administration, and in great part through his efforts and influence, the titles in the Catalogue of the Library, and the funds available for the purchase of books, were fully quadrupled.

Mr. Sibley edited ten successive Triennial Catalogues of the College, commencing with 1842, and a comparison of the Catalogue of 1839 with that of 1881 will show what a vast amount of fruitful labor was expended equally in improved method and in accuracy and fulness of detail. From 1850 to 1870 he edited the Annual Catalogue, and from 1870 to 1885 he prepared the annual Harvard Necrology, in these services manifesting the thoroughness and minute fidelity which with him were a matter of conscience fully as much as of habit.

Mr. Sibley was remarkable equally for his rigid simplicity and close economy in his own personal habits and expenses, and for the readiness and breadth of his charity. He had given more than thirteen thousand dollars to Phillips Exeter Academy, when the amount of these gifts considerably exceeded his remaining property. He was a benefactor, to a considerable amount, of Bowdoin College, of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, and of the Cambridge Hospital. At the same time, his private charities were not few or small, yet would undoubtedly have been larger, had he been aware of the extent to which for the last twenty years of his life his property had increased by the provident care and skilful investments of a friend, into whose hands he put what remained to him after his last Exeter benefaction. His was the singular case of a man who supposed himself possessed of less than half of the property which was actually his.

Mr. Sibley's working power, though impaired by illness and by partial loss of eyesight, continued until a few months before his death, which occurred on the 9th of December, 1885.

Besides articles in periodicals and contributions to the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Mr. Sibley's publications were, —

1. A History of the Town of Union, 12mo, 1851, pp. xii, 540.
2. Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogues of Harvard

University, with a Reprint of the Catalogues of 1674, 1682, and 1700, 8vo, 1865, pp. 67. This little book is full of materials interesting to antiquaries and to graduates of the College.

3. Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard College, 8vo, Vol. I., 1873, pp. 618; Vol. II., 1881, pp. 557; Vol. III., 1885, pp. 457. These volumes contain the life-records of the graduates from the first Commencement to that of 1689 (inclusive). They represent an amount of patient industry and successful research almost unequalled. They contain all that could, or ever can, be learned of such of the graduates as were obscure or sublustrous, while they give succinct and complete biographies of such of the list as were eminent in their time, few of whom have elsewhere Lives that are easily accessible or readable. The work done in these volumes could not have been better done, nor at a much later period could it have been done at all, so rapidly are records and traditions of earlier generations passing out of sight and fading from memory in our fast age. Mr. Sibley has left valuable materials for the continuation of his work, for which he has provided in the testamentary disposition by which his property will ultimately come into the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

EDWARD TUCKERMAN.

ON the 15th of March last, the Academy lost one of the older and more distinguished members of the botanical section, the Lichenologist, EDWARD TUCKERMAN.

He was born in Boston, December 7, 1817, was the eldest son of a Boston merchant of the same name and of Sophia (May) Tuckerman. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, whence, in obedience to his father's choice rather than his own, he went to Union College at Schenectady. Entering as a Sophomore, he took his B. A. degree in 1837. He then entered the Harvard Law School, took his degree in 1839, and remained in residence in Cambridge for a year or two longer. In the year 1841 he went to Germany and Scandinavia, going as far north as Upsala, devoting himself, as in a subsequent visit, to philosophical, historical, and botanical studies. On his return, in September, 1842, he made, with the writer of this notice, a botanical excursion to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, with which he was already familiar. At the close of that or early in the following year he took up his residence at Union College, proceeded to the M. A. degree, and there prepared and privately published one of the smaller, but more noteworthy, of his botanical papers.